

**THE COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
**GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE!**

Enthusiasm and Concert of Action.  
Old Hardeman Right Side Up!  
Smith Repudiated.

According to previous notice the citizens of this county assembled in convention at this place on last Monday, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to important political events that have and are transpiring. By eleven o'clock A. M. at least one thousand persons had arrived in town, and steps were immediately taken to have the masses assemble at some convenient spot where the business which was to be brought before them could be transacted. The selection made was the court room, but it was soon ascertained that it was inadequate to accommodate the vast assembly, and a suggestion made by some one, that "we move into the street" was acted upon. Who's going to speak? was eagerly asked on all hands, and as hurriedly answered, "I don't know!"

The speakers who had been invited to be present, having failed, from causes best known to themselves, to attend. Soon Maj. J. H. Bills ascended the platform in the rear of the old stand so long occupied by him as a merchant, and moved that Hon. J. L. Ross, of Peachontas, be called to the Chair. The motion was promptly seconded, and as promptly put and unanimously carried. Captain Ross then appeared on the platform, and in his peculiar and forcible style, addressed the Convention as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Hardeman county, and gentlemen of the Convention: I feel at a loss for language to express, in suitable terms, the gratitude and profound thanks I feel for the honor you have conferred by calling on me to preside over your deliberations on this occasion. Not that I am vain enough to believe I can do so more profitably nor as much so as many other gentlemen I see present; but because I feel heart and soul in sympathy with the objects and purposes of this Convention, and do not feel at liberty to decline any position you in your kindness may think proper to tender me as an humble member.

The object and purposes of our convention to-day, my fellow-citizens, so far as I understand them, is that of expressing publicly, our opinions in relation to the action of the late Philadelphia Convention, and in relation to the policy and purposes of the President of the United States in his great struggle to restore the Government to all its Constitutional relations, and, in fact, to express our opinions freely in relation to public men and public measures generally, so far as we may think proper to call them in question. For these purposes, my fellow-citizens, we are here to-day, and I am proud to meet so large a collection of my countymen on such an occasion. It is evidence conclusive, to me, that you feel a deep and lively interest in the present unhappy condition of a once prosperous and happy county and people, and that you feel and know that it is a right guaranteed to you by the Constitution and laws of your county, and it does seem to me, that if there ever was a time, and over was a people that should exercise that right freely and fully, it is the people of the proud old State of Tennessee, to-day—a people borne down by oppression, taxation and usurpation too intolerable to be borne, and denied your Constitutional right of protection at the ballot box—disfranchised and tyrannised over by the most contemptible little petty despotism that ever disgraced any portion of God's heritings. These remarks, of course, apply principally to our State government, as at present administered. I may be traveling out of the legitimate objects and purposes of the Convention, but it is for you to judge of the propriety or impropriety of such action; I only make the suggestion.

In relation to the late Philadelphia Convention, my fellow-citizens, I think their action is entitled to our unqualified indorsement, and I think I can see the evidence of great good that may result from it. When I see such an uprising of the people from every State and every Territory in the Union—the largest convocation of statesmen ever convened on the continent of America—and when I hear them proclaiming such a set of principles and supported by such arguments as is contained in their address to the American people, and when I see an uprising of the people all over the country to indorse their action, I think I can see reflected from it into the political elements of the country, a bow of promise more bright than any thing that has appeared to my vision for the last ten years. Yes, my fellow-citizens, I feel more confidence in the restoration, preservation and perpetuation of our republican form of government than I have for years before. True the action of that convention in some of its phrasology, may not be all that some of us might wish, but when taken as a whole, it does seem to be the best we could expect under all the circumstances, in fact, the very thing for the occasion, and therefore entitled to our unqualified approval.

Now my fellow-citizens, in relation to the President of the United States. It is well known to many of you that in days and years gone by that I have not been numbered among the devotees of Andy Johnson; nevertheless, I was always ready to ascribe to him a high order of ability; but am ready to-day to ascribe to him not only a high order of ability; but an exalted patriotism and a firmness and determination of purpose and in doubtful matter, unsurpassed by any man since the days of the lamented Andrew Jackson. Yes, my friends, by a Providential interposition, we see him called to the head of this great government at a time when it was surrounded by more difficulties and more troubles than had ever been the case with any other man; but we see him coming promptly up to the position, and taking his stand boldly and firmly upon the Constitution of his country; and, unlike his illus-

trious predecessor, when he put his foot down there, he put it there to stay; and there he stands to-day, firm and immovable as the coral reefs of the ocean; ready to break and roll back the angry waves of Radical fanaticism that surrounds him, and threatens to roll over and engulf this country in ruin; and for these considerations, I think he is entitled to our unqualified approval and indorsement; but fellow-citizens, I am extending these scattering remarks to a length sufficient to trespass upon your patience and upon the time of the convention and will conclude by proclaiming this convention now organized and open for the transaction of business.

It was then moved and seconded that M. R. Parrish and J. Milton Hubbard be appointed Secretaries. The motion having prevailed the Chairman then announced that the convention was duly organized and ready for business.

Following this it was moved and carried that the Secretary read the Address and the Declaration of Principles as promulgated by the Philadelphia Convention.

The address and declaration of principles having been read, it was then moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention, and the following gentlemen were chosen said committee: Maj. J. B. Dennis, E. P. McNeal, A. H. Rose, J. B. Harris and M. R. Parrish. On motion Maj. John H. Bills was added to the committee on resolutions.

The committee, having been absent but a few moments, reported the following as their choice, all of which were variably received and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the close of the war, between the two great sections of the United States, the representatives of the Southern States have been persistently excluded from the legislative halls of the nation and the South has had obnoxious laws and burdensome taxation imposed upon her, contrary to her constitutional right of representation.

And whereas, a Convention composed of delegates from every State in the Union met in Philadelphia in August, 1866, and adopted the following resolutions: "That we repudiate our past relations as a declaration of principles, and requested their ratification or rejection by the people; now, therefore, we, the citizens of Hardeman county, in Convention assembled do resolve:

1st. That we heartily endorse the action of the National Union Convention, in 1866, and pledge our earnest and cordial support to its principles.

2d. That the Address of said Convention is a clear, open and truthful statement as regards the political dangers that threaten our peace and prosperity as a nation; that we approve of the same and will endeavor to give effect to its principles.

3d. That we cordially endorse the policy of Andrew Johnson for the restoration of the Union and regard him as one whose firmness, sagacity, experience and patriotism eminently qualifies him for the discharge of the high and responsible duties to which, under Providence, he has been called; and that we hail with pleasure the AMERICAN SENTIMENTS telegraphed by him to the country; as a renewed assurance of his earnest and continued devotion to the fundamental principles of our Government. "WE PEOPLE MUST BE TRUSTED, AND THE COUNTRY WILL BE RESTORED."

4th. That we believe our only hope of peace, prosperity and a restored country, is centered in the efforts of conservative men, such as lately assembled at Philadelphia.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the BOLIVAR BULLETIN for publication.

Next in order came the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, By the people of Hardeman county in Convention assembled: That W. J. Smith, formerly a resident of Grand Junction, is not the duly elected Representative of the voters of this county; that he acknowledged this fact in the court room at Bolivar at a public meeting held in the same late Fall; that he has not correctly represented the sentiment of the loyal voters of the county, and that he is hereby requested to relinquish all claims to a seat in the legislature of this State as a member of that body from the county of Hardeman.

As soon as the applause which greeted the adoption of the above resolution had died away, the chairman announced that a telegram had been received from Col. J. B. Bingham, of Memphis, (one of the gentlemen invited to attend the convention), announcing the fact that he had been unavoidably detained at Grand Junction, and that he would arrive on the 5:50 P. M. train, and took the occasion to inform the assembly that that gentlemen would, in all probability, deliver an address at night. No other business appearing, on motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

We do not think that there ever was an assembly, unless it was the great Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866, that acted with more concert of action or firmness of purpose. It cannot be said that it was a "horde of rebels" or a posse of unconstructed "seceders." We know that at least three-fourths of the voters in this county under the odious franchise law were present, and every one of them gave their unqualified adhesion to the good work done. Men who held office by appointment of our lenient Governor were there; men who were always faithful to the old Union were there; men who followed the fortunes of the "lost cause" were there, and no one can say it was a rebel movement. It was an uprising of the people—of those who are determined to bury the past and unite in one grand effort to wrest the reins of power from the hands of men who would tear away the very foundations of our prosperity as a nation in order to gratify their aversion and revenge. Hardeman county, in the future, as she has been in the past, will be found solid and united in whatever she believes to be for the good of her own and the nation's people.

Six long and weary years, years fraught with the wildest excitements and devastating war has come and gone since such an assemblage of the people took place in Bolivar, and certainly no body was ever called together for a more worthy and profound cause, and none excelled it in harmonious action. The radical-ridden, down-trodden masses have long desired an opportunity to assemble and express their wants. The opportunity came and they spoke—added their voices to the steady rolling thunders of the great conservative storm that is already breaking upon the rudderless hulk of radicalism, and that is destined to sweep it from the political ocean as a thing unfit for man or beast. Had it not been for the bold stand which Andrew Johnson has taken in defence of the Constitution and the helpless South, is there any one insane enough to believe that the

people of this county would have been permitted to assemble in convention, or asked to co-operate with a party whose purpose it is to bring about a re-union of all the States? We do not hesitate to say that there is not an individual in this county so ignorant of the designs of such men as Stevens and Sumner as would for a moment assert such a thing. This being true, knowingly so, it is no wonder the people endorsed Andrew Johnson and his re-organization policy, even though some features of his policy are not as pleasing as we would have them. The best proof in the world that can be adduced to show that in the good work lately put on foot by the Philadelphia convention, lies our only hope, is the fact that the leaders of the radical, free and equal negro party, call the convention a "rebel concern."

Ancient history tells of a proud and ambitious queen who, not satisfied with what she had, called around her an immense army and sallied forth to subdue the King of the Indies. When the queen had arrived on the frontier of the civiled land, she found, to her astonishment, that her opponent had confronted her with an army of elephants, and on the back of each was a trusty driver. She gave the order to retreat, and drew off into her own country, where she had slain several thousand brown oxen, the skins of which were sewn together and placed upon camels, in such a way as to resemble elephants. With this preparation, she again took up her line of march and boldly confronted the army of the Indies. The shock of battle came, and the queen's ruse proved her utter defeat and ruin. Her make-believe elephants were trampled under foot, and her army dispersed. So it will be with the pretended friends of the Constitution. They are robbing their acts with gawags and pretensions which will prove their total ruin before the steady march of conservatism. The negro skins which they have disguised their miserable asses with will be crushed under foot by the steady legions of freemen who are flocking to the standard of our Chief Executive—for his standard bears the motto: "The people must be trusted!" Every political contest which has transpired since the close of the war argues a final and complete victory for the Constitution as it was. The radical majority in Connecticut was reduced from 10,000 to 600; the elections in the western territories shows a handsome gain, while the democratic triumph in Kentucky looms up to grand proportions—50,000 majority against Congress and negro sticklers! Let conservative men—men of all parties—do as the citizens of this county have done—come forward and endorse the Philadelphia Convention without a dissenting voice; then keep their plighted faith and stand by the constitution and the law, and the consequence will be a united country, with our State sovereignty unimpaired and our rights unobstructed.

A BEAUTIFUL TIDING.—Among the Philadelphia telegrams of the 3d inst, we find the following:

"General Butler, Fred. Douglas and Brownlow were welcomed with cheers at the National Guards Hall."

Beast Butler, "nigger" Douglas and Lunatic Brownlow!—delegates to the "Union" Convention! This is sufficient to convince the world at large that the whole affair will be one in which "smart" negroes and poor "white trash" will endeavor to determine how much mischief can be done the country by their combined efforts in lying, stealing and stinking. If such men as Butler, Douglas and Brownlow are to save the country, it has no more showing to be saved than either of the worthless named have to be forgiven their manifold sins in the world to come! There may be some showing for Douglas, but the brace of B's are past all hope.

The Bondholders Growing Insolent  
Gen. Kimball, one of the Rump orators on the stump in Indiana, in the course of a speech at Evansville, recently, declared that those who were in favor of taxing government bonds were an "infernal set of scoundrels." Will these scoundrels, farmers, working men and poor men of the country please make a note of this?

The bloated and aristocratic bonodary of the United States, conscious of their money power, now presume to spit upon the falling non-bondholding masses. In effect, they say to the people who labor—"You worthless scum of poverty—you miserable devils who have no ten-forties, seven-thirties, you canaille, dare you presume to threaten us—why you are of no account—only an 'infernal set of scoundrels!'"

Most potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs—might there not be some mistake in your calculations? Are you so secure in your ill-gotten, untaxed wealth, that you can afford to mock at our suffering, poor? And deny the people of the United States?

We, who do not hold bonds, outnumber you who do, ten to one! Bear that fact in mind. We propose that your wealth, shall bear its proportion of burdens of taxation! Understand that! Those whom you term an infernal set of scoundrels, vote! And their crumpled labor-stained ballots, dropped into the receptacles of the suffrages of freemen, count just as much as those you may deposit, though you print them on the backs of your largest bonds. Do you yet understand?

We, the People, the infernal set of scoundrels, as you term us, propose to tax your bonds or repudiate them, and we are going to do it! If you would prefer to have your money bubbles prick by a people's votes, vanishing into thin air—the paper on which they are printed withering into ashes and turning into dust rather than have them contribute their proportion to the coffers of the republic, we have no fault to find—"you pay your money and takes your choice."

Taxation—Repudiation—which will you have, gentlemen—the poor men of the nation, the farmers, the mechanics, the infernal set of scoundrels, are waiting for an answer—they are reasonable, patient, long-suffering, but the sooner you make choice the better you will suit them, for the "infernal set of scoundrels" have made up their minds, and mean "business!" *La Crosse Democrat.*

Accidental Death.—As a young man named Seth Corley was getting out of a buggy near Smith's Mill, on Mill Creek, on Tuesday, the accidental falling of a pistol from his pocket caused the discharge of the weapon, the contents penetrating his heart and producing instant death. He was a young man much beloved for his qualities of head and heart, and his sudden death is deeply mourned by a wide circle of relatives and friends.—*Nashville Press and Times, 31st.*

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all," a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all," a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all," and a farmer drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all."

**UNCURRENT BANK NOTE LIST.**

Corrected Weekly by Ogden, Tobey & Co., Memphis, Tenn., Sep. 6, 1866.

The following is a statement of the latest buying rates of uncurrent money:

Virginia Banks.	
Bank of Norfolk	70
Bank of Alexandria	70
Bank of Richmond	70
Bank of Petersburg	70
Bank of Lynchburg	70
Bank of Fredericksburg	70
Bank of Warrenton	70
Bank of Roanoke	70
Bank of Harrisonburg	70
Bank of Staunton	70
Bank of Winchester	70
Bank of Martinsburg	70
Bank of Hagerstown	70
Bank of Frederick	70
Bank of Baltimore	70
Bank of Annapolis	70
Bank of Washington	70
Bank of Georgetown	70
Bank of Alexandria	70
Bank of Richmond	70
Bank of Petersburg	70
Bank of Lynchburg	70
Bank of Fredericksburg	70
Bank of Warrenton	70
Bank of Roanoke	70
Bank of Harrisonburg	70
Bank of Staunton	70
Bank of Winchester	70
Bank of Martinsburg	70
Bank of Hagerstown	70
Bank of Frederick	70
Bank of Baltimore	70
Bank of Annapolis	70
Bank of Washington	70
Bank of Georgetown	70

North Carolina Banks.	
Bank of Cape Fear	70
Bank of Charlotte	70
Bank of Fayetteville	70
Bank of Salisbury	70
Bank of Winston-Salem	70
Bank of Durham	70
Bank of Raleigh	70
Bank of Greensboro	70
Bank of High Point	70
Bank of Hickory	70
Bank of Salisbury	70
Bank of Winston-Salem	70
Bank of Durham	70
Bank of Raleigh	70
Bank of Greensboro	70
Bank of High Point	70
Bank of Hickory	70
Bank of Salisbury	70
Bank of Winston-Salem	70
Bank of Durham	70
Bank of Raleigh	70
Bank of Greensboro	70
Bank of High Point	70
Bank of Hickory	70

South Carolina Banks.	
Bank of Charleston	70
Bank of Columbia	70
Bank of Florence	70
Bank of Georgetown	70
Bank of Greenville	70
Bank of Lancaster	70
Bank of Marion	70
Bank of Richland	70
Bank of Saluda	70
Bank of Sumter	70
Bank of Union	70
Bank of York	70
Bank of Charleston	70
Bank of Columbia	70
Bank of Florence	70
Bank of Georgetown	70
Bank of Greenville	70
Bank of Lancaster	70
Bank of Marion	70
Bank of Richland	70
Bank of Saluda	70
Bank of Sumter	70
Bank of Union	70
Bank of York	70

Georgia Banks.	
Bank of Augusta	70
Bank of Savannah	70
Bank of Milledgeville	70
Bank of Columbus	70
Bank of Macon	70
Bank of Dalton	70
Bank of Marietta	70
Bank of Rome	70
Bank of Athens	70
Bank of Gainesville	70
Bank of Americus	70
Bank of Valdosta	70
Bank of Waycross	70
Bank of Dalton	70
Bank of Marietta	70
Bank of Rome	70
Bank of Athens	70
Bank of Gainesville	70
Bank of Americus	70
Bank of Valdosta	70
Bank of Waycross	70

Alabama Banks.	
Bank of Montgomery	70
Bank of Mobile	70
Bank of Birmingham	70
Bank of Huntsville	70
Bank of Anniston	70
Bank of Phenix City	70
Bank of Wetumpka	70
Bank of Prattville	70
Bank of Opelika	70
Bank of Gadsden	70
Bank of Dothan	70
Bank of Montgomery	70
Bank of Mobile	70
Bank of Birmingham	70
Bank of Huntsville	70
Bank of Anniston	70
Bank of Phenix City	70
Bank of Wetumpka	70
Bank of Prattville	70
Bank of Opelika	70
Bank of Gadsden	70
Bank of Dothan	70

Tennessee Banks.	
Bank of Nashville	70
Bank of Memphis	70
Bank of Knoxville	70
Bank of Chattanooga	70
Bank of Clarksville	70
Bank of Murfreesboro	70
Bank of Cookeville	70
Bank of Greeneville	70
Bank of Kingsport	70
Bank of Sevierville	70
Bank of Pigeon Forge	70
Bank of Nashville	70
Bank of Memphis	70
Bank of Knoxville	70
Bank of Chattanooga	70
Bank of Clarksville	70
Bank of Murfreesboro	70
Bank of Cookeville	70
Bank of Greeneville	70
Bank of Kingsport	70
Bank of Sevierville	70
Bank of Pigeon Forge	70

Louisiana Banks.	
Bank of New Orleans	70
Bank of Baton Rouge	70
Bank of Shreveport	70
Bank of Monroe	70
Bank of Lake Charles	70
Bank of Metairie	70
Bank of Chalmette	70
Bank of Slidell	70
Bank of Mandeville	70
Bank of Bogalusa	70
Bank of Thibodaux	70
Bank of New Orleans	70
Bank of Baton Rouge	70
Bank of Shreveport	70
Bank of Monroe	70
Bank of Lake Charles	70
Bank of Metairie	70
Bank of Chalmette	70
Bank of Slidell	70
Bank of Mandeville	70
Bank of Bogalusa	70
Bank of Thibodaux	70

Mississippi Banks.	
Bank of Jackson	70
Bank of Vicksburg	70
Bank of Natchez	70
Bank of Hattiesburg	70
Bank of Gulfport	70
Bank of Ocean Springs	70
Bank of Biloxi	70
Bank of Pascagoula	70
Bank of Bay St. Louis	70
Bank of Jackson	70
Bank of Vicksburg	70
Bank of Natchez	70
Bank of Hattiesburg	70
Bank of Gulfport	70
Bank of Ocean Springs	70
Bank of Biloxi	70
Bank of Pascagoula	70
Bank of Bay St. Louis	70

Arkansas Banks.	
Bank of Little Rock	70
Bank of Fayetteville	70
Bank of Hot Springs	70
Bank of Jonesboro	70
Bank of Conway	70
Bank of Searcy	70
Bank of Van Buren	70
Bank of Benton	70
Bank of Clark	70
Bank of Franklin	70
Bank of Little Rock	70
Bank of Fayetteville	70
Bank of Hot Springs	70
Bank of Jonesboro	70
Bank of Conway	70
Bank of Searcy	70
Bank of Van Buren	70
Bank of Benton	70
Bank of Clark	70
Bank of Franklin	70

Oklahoma Banks.	
Bank of Oklahoma City	70
Bank of Norman	70
Bank of Muskogee	70
Bank of Ada	70
Bank of Claremore	70
Bank of Broken Arrow	70
Bank of Lawton	70
Bank of Edmond	70
Bank of Muskogee	70
Bank of Oklahoma City	70
Bank of Norman	70
Bank of Muskogee	70
Bank of Ada	70
Bank of Claremore	70
Bank of Broken Arrow	70
Bank of Lawton	70
Bank of Edmond	70

Texas Banks.	
Bank of Dallas	70
Bank of Houston	70
Bank of San Antonio	70
Bank of Austin	70
Bank of Fort Worth	70
Bank of El Paso	70
Bank of Brownsville	70
Bank of Corpus Christi	70
Bank of Galveston	70
Bank of Dallas	70
Bank of Houston	70
Bank of San Antonio	70
Bank of Austin	70
Bank of Fort Worth	70
Bank of El Paso	70
Bank of Brownsville	70
Bank of Corpus Christi	70
Bank of Galveston	70

**New Advertisements.**

**GUY, ALDEN & McCREA,**  
Dentist.  
Bolvlar, Tenn.

**Grocers, Cotton Factors,**  
AND GENERAL  
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,  
**208 Front Street,**  
July 23-30  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

**CAPT. HARDY HARRIS,**  
WITH  
**L. C. ELSON & CO.**  
DEALERS IN  
**Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.**

**BOLIVAR MALE ACADEMY,**  
J. MILTON HUBBARD, A. M., Principal.  
The Fall Session of 1866-7 will begin on the first Monday in September.  
TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION, to be paid at the expiration of every HALF-SESSION, as follows, viz:  
**\$17, \$22, and \$28,**  
with an INCIDENTAL FEE of ONE DOLLAR. Students charged from date of entrance till the close of the session, and no deduction made except in cases of serious protracted sickness. The STRICTEST DISCIPLINE will be maintained. Written exercises from parents or guardians for absence, and also written permission to leave the Academy grounds, except to go home and return at the regular term, will be required in all cases.  
The present Principal, who has had charge of the school for seven seasons, will afford the very best facilities to boys wishing to prepare for College, or for the more active duties of life.  
Bolvlar, Tenn., August 1st, 1866.

**IVINSON & GILBERT,**  
Grocers, Provision Dealers,  
**WINE**  
AND  
**LIQUOR MERCHANTS**  
**284**  
Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
Merchants and Planters coming to Memphis should not fail to call and examine our Stock and Prices. We guarantee to duplicate any St. Louis or Cincinnati bill.

**D. I. WELLS & CO.,**  
Watch-Makers  
AND  
**JEWELERS,**  
BOLIVAR, TENN.  
We have just received a fine and well selected assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewels of every description. We also have on hand for sale a few of the best "Swiss" celebrated Clocks.  
All kinds of Hair Work Braided and Warranted. Silver Spoons, Jewelry, etc., made to order.  
Repairing promptly done.  
**W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 37 Union Street,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
Respectfully announce their  
**Opening Trade Sale**  
—OF—  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.  
AND OF  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Etc., Etc.,**  
Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.  
And continuing every Wednesday and Thursday, till the Fall and Winter season.  
Goods open for inspection September 1st.  
Liberal arrangements made with large buyers.  
aug1-3m  
**W. H. PASSMORE & CO.**